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every process by one or more well-chosen examples makes the book as valuable from the pedagogical. as its completeness does from the scientific, point of view, and type, figures, and charts do great credit to the care and skill of its publishers. M. K. G.

Aids in Practical Geology. By A. J. Cole. Pp. 431. Crown 8vo. London, Chas. Griffin & Co., 1906. (10s. 6d.)

[Mr. Cole is Professor in the Royal College of Science for Ireland.]

This volume is the fifth edition. It is a comprehensive and, for the most part, a practical treatment of subject-matter usually taught in mineralogy, lithology, and paleontology. Consequently, the book is divided into three principal parts corresponding to these divisions.

Of the twenty-eight chapters, the following are some of their headings: Observations in the Field; Collecting and Packing Specimens; Physical Characters of Minerals; Simple Tests with Reagents; Blow-pipe Tests; Optical Properties of Minerals; Sedimentary Rocks; Igneous Rocks; and Metamorphic Rocks. Chapters twenty-two to twenty-eight describe the larger divisions of invertebrate fossils. This part, consisting of one hundred and thirty pages, is a very good manual on fossils, one of the best of its kind. The aids for the study and determination of minerals and rocks are very simple and clear. They should be of material assistance to practical geologists.

Professor Cole has given us a very useful book. It is carefully written and illustrated by 136 figures and a frontispiece. We need more publications like this one and the Structural and Field Geology by Professor Geikie. The two texts supplement each other and cover much of the scope of field and laboratory studies in practical geology. G. E. C.

A Text Book on Mining Geology. By James Park. Pp. 219. Crown 8vo. London, Charles Griffin & Co., 1906. (6s.)

[Mr. Park is Professor in Mining Geology, and Director of the Otago University School of Mines. Formerly he was Geologist to the Government of New Zealand.]

This little volume gives a general survey of the subject, treating the geological conditions which bear important relations to mining. It is not an economic geology; neither is it a text on mining. It holds very closely to the view point of mining geology—a subject which is rapidly assuming form and importance.

The nine chapters are headed: Introductory; Classification of Mineral Deposits; Ore Veins; Dynamics of Lodes and Beds; Ore Deposits Genetically Considered; Theories of Vein Formation; Ores and Minerals Considered Economically; Mine Sampling and Ore Valuation; and The Examination and Valuation of Mines.

In the sequence of subjects no attempt is made to treat the metallic and nonmetallic deposits separately; yet the first-named are discussed the more fully. Clay, sand, and building stone are not considered—omissions rarely made in the general courses of American schools. This omission should be remedied by adding two or three chapters.

The text is carefully written and quite well illustrated. It contains frequent references to geological literature, especially to American and English publications.

This book will assist in giving elementary mining geology a place in mining